

## ARMY

## News and notes of the Service in Hawaii and Elsewhere

## NAVY

### BUSINESSMEN URGED TO JOIN RESERVE CORPS

Maj. C. S. Lincoln Tells of  
Needs They Could Supply  
in Case of War

Maj. Charles S. Lincoln, in charge of Hawaiian militia work, and Walter F. Dillingham are working together on the enlistment of men in the Officers' Reserve Corps, which army men generally concede to be one of the most important single features of the National Defense Act.

In regard to this corps and the enlistment of men in it, Maj. Lincoln spoke on Thursday noon before the Rotary Club, his address being partially covered in the Star-Bulletin that day. Further parts of it are included herewith as of special interest in this day of preparedness propaganda.

"I wish to call your attention especially to the age provision as it removes the qualification as regards age from a certain class of men we are anxious to obtain here," said the major.

"Fifteen days' annual service is ordered by the several department commanders under authority of the secretary of war. The heads of the staff corps and departments may order out officers of their corps or departments who have not been ordered out by the department commander."

Maj. Lincoln pointed out that there are two groups for reserve corps officers, one required to take an examination and one not so required. The latter are to have special services to perform. No army or guard officers will be examined.

He then pointed out the need of reserve corps officers in special lines as follows:

Engineers corps, including bridge engineers; constructing engineers, for concrete, earth, wharf and building work; railroad construction and maintenance engineers; electrical engineers; highway engineers.

Signal Corps, including aviators, airplane designers, and experts in photography and radio communication.

Quartermaster corps, including traffic managers, accounting experts, railroad operators, mechanical departments, navigation company officials, ship captains, harbor captains, truck companies, grocers, clothing and shoe business, restaurants and hotels, banks and banking.

"Suppose," he said, "that 5000 men volunteer or are called to service with the colors and that we have made no plans as to what we will do."

"How many businessmen who would be of untold value in the special service of the rear would be with the troops and not available at the time we need them?"

"If we can organize a reserve corps, many of the problems that we must consider can be solved in time of peace. We can assign the officers to particular lines of work. A working organization can be formed."

The major suggested frequent meetings of the reserve corps at which various problems concerning Hawaii's needs in time of war would be threshed out. With competent army officers to guide the meetings and offer suggestions on problems from a military standpoint the work would soon become highly efficient.

### ARMY OFFICERS WATCH ELECTION NIGHT NEWS

Army officers, their wives and guests received election returns Tuesday night through the Star-Bulletin, gathering in the headquarters rooms at the Young building to listen to messages from the mainland.

Practically all officers in the local headquarters were present and several officers of the navy were guests there. Capt. George R. Clark, commander of the naval station, was one of those who watched the returns, having remained in the city after the departure of the transport last evening. Schofield Barracks was supplied with news by the headquarters wire and Shafter also kept in touch on the way votes were going.

### ALL SEATS SOLD NOW FOR ARMY-NAVY GAME

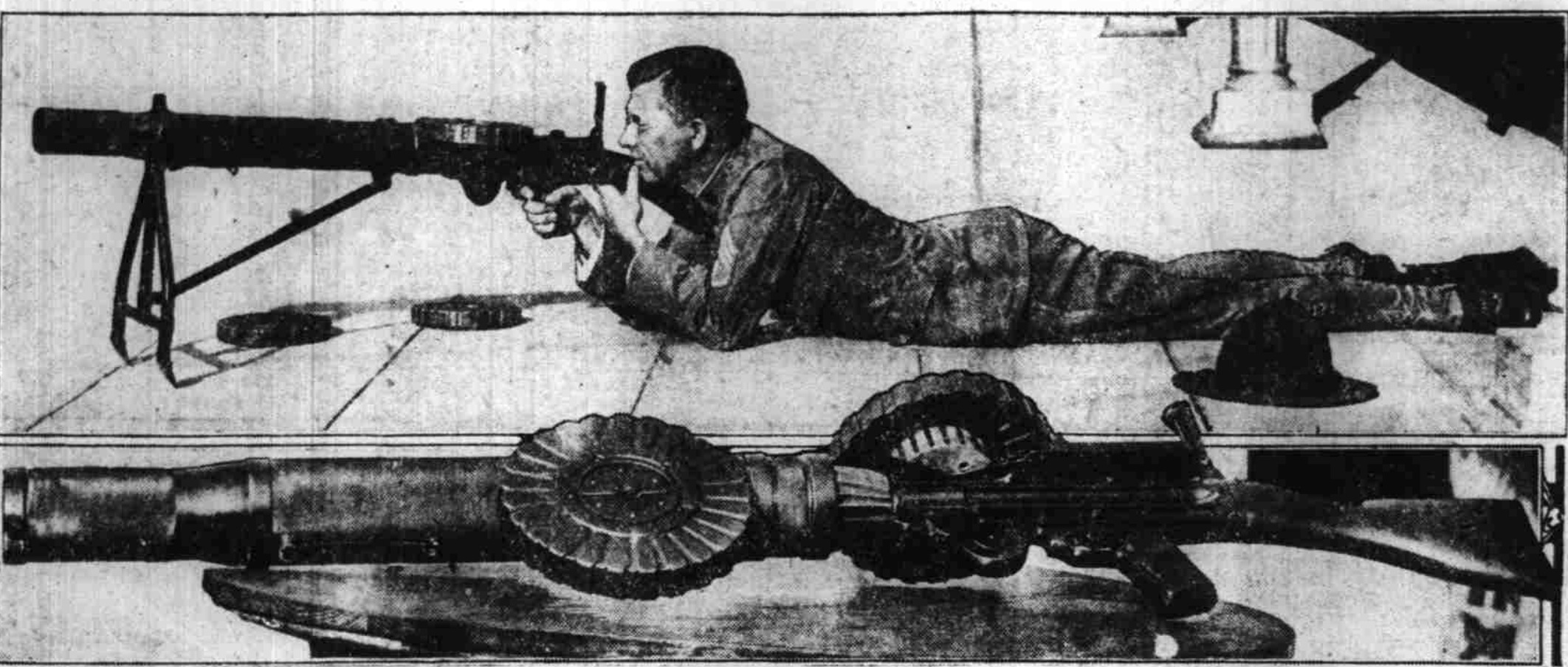
"Every ticket for the Army-Navy game on November 25 has been sold," John D. Foster, secretary of the New York Giants, who has been handling the sale of seats announces.

"Never saw anything like the enthusiasm over this game," said Foster. "The extra seats we built in the Polo grounds brought up the total capacity to something like 43,000, and every one has been disposed of with the game a month away."

"Unfilled orders before me total something like 15,000, and every mail is adding hundreds to the disappointed list."

Antonio Federici, convicted of killing Robert J. Shannon of East Orange, N. J., was sentenced to life imprisonment.

### How the Lewis Machine Gun Looks at Close Range



Here are photographs of the Lewis machine gun, which was received recently from the mainland for test work in the School of Fire at Schofield Barracks. It is now being studied by experts in the ordnance department. Upper picture shows Sgt. L. C. Dy-sart, ordnance department, holding the gun in position for field firing. The lower picture gives a good idea of the way the gun looks when lying unused. An extra ammunition pan leans against it. "The gun has been

dubbed by Germans as "The Belgian Rattlesnake."

Data following has been supplied by Armament Foreman Michael Maloney of the Hawaiian Department, who has made a careful study of the Lewis along with several other types of machine guns.

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The Lewis machine gun was in-vented by Col. Isaac Newton Lewis, United States army, retired, who sold the patent to the Savage Arms Com-pany, Utica, N. Y.

The gun has been manufactured extensively for the Allies and has been used with good results in the present war both from aeroplanes and in the field. It operates by gas instead of recoil and is air-cooled, both features being similar to the automatic ma-

chine gun, model 1909, now in use in the United States army. The gun weighs 25 1/4 pounds.

It shoots continuously for 47 rounds without changing feed pans and several loaded pans are kept alongside when firing. As soon as the first is empty a second pan is put in place, about two seconds being required to change. The rate of fire is approxi-mately 400 shots a minute, which is not quite as rapid as the army gun, and the range is not so great.

### LIFE IN ARMY DOES NOT DEBAUCH YOUNG MAN, SAYS COL. R. G. EBERT

Head of Local Medical Depart-  
ment Gives Startling Fig-  
ures on Disease

The question of venereal diseases from the standpoint of the army surgeon was discussed fully in a recent meeting of the United Service Medical Association at the department hospital, Fort Shafter. One of the features of the meeting was a talk by Col. Rudolph G. Ebert, medical department, Hawaiian headquarters, which the Star-Bulletin prints in part here, with as pertinent to the present discussion regarding medical supervision of Hawaii.

"The data taken from sick and wounded reports of the Hawaiian department for the period, January 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916," said Col. Ebert, "show that the total number of admissions for venereal diseases is 1602, with a loss of 21,448 days, as against a total admission for all other causes of 6241 and 63,957 days lost. In other words, more than 20 per cent of all admissions and 25 per cent of all time lost to the government from disease and injury in Hawaii are due to venereal diseases. These totals are based on an average strength of 8865."

"Comparing these rates with the army elsewhere it is found that for the three years, 1913-14-15, immediately preceding the above period, Hawaii has practically the same figures as the mainland—97.32 per thousand for Hawaii, 97.13 for the United States proper, while the army as a whole gives 114.83.

"Of the new cases reported from January 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916, 147 syphilis, 139 chancroids and 62 gonorrhoea, total 246, were contracted in these islands. Many of these appear again in subsequent admissions among the total of 1902, and so the last figures do not represent an actual number of individuals.

"Syphilitic registers show at present 360 cases of this disease among enlisted men. Of these 123 were contracted prior to enlistment, 82 since enlistment and prior to joining in Hawaii and 155 contracted here. The difference between 155 and 147, reported as contracted here, is due to men having departed from these islands and new cases developing since July 1, 1916.

"Surgeons have reported that practically all active cases are, in their opinion, discovered by the inspection of the latent cases possibly 50 to 85 per cent have escaped detection.

"There is no such check on chan-croid or gonorrhoeal cases prior to entry into service as on syphilitic, and to approximate the total of all venereal diseases it is fair to assume that the ratio of incidence 15, 15, 68, in which the 906 cases were contracted in Hawaii will apply elsewhere."

The article goes on to cite figures showing that from 72 to 81 per cent out of 100 men so diseased have contracted the disease prior to enlistment.

Army Life Not Blamed

The figures, while startling, he says, can in no way be attributed to army life as the cases exist at the time of enlistment, and as recruits are obtained from every section of the country they are said to represent nation-wide conditions among the

class of young men that make up our enlisted forces.

Figures are given showing the average yearly admission rates for all classes of these diseases from 1872 to 1911, by half decade periods.

1872 to 1876	105.5
1877 to 1881	97.3
1882 to 1886	76.4
1887 to 1891	77.2
1892 to 1896	121.8
1897 to 1901	149.2
1902 to 1911	147.3

It is pointed out that there was an apparent large increase with the Spanish war, a thing partly due to the influx of recruits and the new conditions surrounding the army, and to the fact that prior to 1900 practically all admissions to sick report for venereal diseases were based on men actually infected, as no physical inspections were then made and many cases were concealed and self-treated and others were prescribed for but not recorded except as disability. Other complications were not rightly recognized and were given other headings.

"From these figures it is evident that there is no subject of preventive medicine of greater importance to the army than that of venereal diseases, and that if civil life takes this matter properly in hand with the men prior to enlistment, our duties would be much lightened, as probably 81 per cent of our men have suffered therefrom before joining.

"The tale that army life tends to debauch youth is false," continues the speaker. "Take the average age of enlistment as at 22; you have in the five or six years immediately preceding contracted 72 to 81 per cent of these diseases or at a rate of 12 to 16 per year.

"Our figures in Hawaii show that out of 8833 in a year and a half there were contracted 906 new cases, or to the extent of 6.33 per cent per year, one-half the rate contracted prior to entry."

Prevention Not Encouragement

The officer recalls the claim that prophylactic treatment is an inducement to view but points out the opposite contention that by a surgeon's protecting the race and the individual, "No one desires more so than the army sanitarian that all illicit intercourse be absolutely suppressed as in that way only can these diseases be overcome, but never in the history of the world has this been accomplished.

"The first duty is to instruct the individual in the full knowledge of the sexual relationship; tone up his moral fiber and teach him to appreciate the various codes of ethics, religious, moral and legal, are the results of the best experience of the races that fringed them. If reasoning does not appeal and fear, too, fails, as it does in too many instances, then is the medical officer wrong when he endeavors to protect the government, the man, and the community by lessening the chances of incidence and rendering as innocuous as possible the diseases liable to be incurred?"

"We have orders for the semi-monthly inspection of the soldier, for the immediate use of prophylaxis when exposed and segregation when diseased. Over the female we have no restraint. Where control of the woman has been had, as in the Brit-

### INVENTOR WOULD PROTECT SHORE LINES WITH MOTOR-BOAT FLEETS

Strike and Dodge System  
Would Be Effective on Ves-  
sels of Invading Enemy

Protecting present undefended parts of America's coast line by means of a so-called "mosquito fleet," made up of large gasoline launches equipped with torpedoes to attack an enemy in "swarms" is the clever suggestion worked out by Edward F. Chandler in the Popular Science Monthly for November.

Chandler gives illustrations of his scheme, showing the design of the small torpedo boat, whose great asset would be its power to develop speed beyond that of any battleship or cruiser, thus enabling it the chance of striking and dodging out of the way.

The author does not hope that all vessels would dodge out of the way, however. He argues that such a swarm of them could be assembled that even though some were struck down by the heavier guns of battleships, others would escape to do their deadly work, as the vessels could not fire every way at once and the attack would be on all sides.

Would Attach to Hulls

"A modern torpedo is 19 feet long and 21 inches in diameter," he says, and it weighs over a ton. Obviously it cannot be carried on the deck of a small motor boat, or in an overhead tube. Accordingly I have devised a method of attaching torpedoes to the hull itself, one along each side of the keel.

"Thus supported the torpedoes neither add nor subtract from the weight of the vessel; for the torpedoes have neither positive nor negative buoyancy. There may be a slight reduction in speed; but that disadvantage is far outweighed by the formidable character of the weapon carried.

"No launching machinery is required; the mere starting of the torpedo-propelled machinery is enough for launching. The torpedo is so suspended that it can be dropped off, whatever may be the speed of the vessel. Still more important, the torpedoes are launched with the motor boat bow on, thus facilitating fire-control.

"The motor boat need only be pointed at its target; a torpedo launched from a deck-tube, athwartship, as on a torpedo-boat destroyer, may miss its mark because of a heavy roll. To be sure a motor boat will pitch; but pitching is never so marked as rolling and is more easily allowed for.

Thinks Danger Small

"But is it not dangerous to carry torpedoes in this way? May not the motor boat be blown up by its own weapons? Rare experience convinces me that so long as the pistols in the warheads of the torpedoes are locked and they will be unlocked only when the torpedo is to be fired; there is no danger. A warhead, even though it is filled with 500 pounds of gunpowder, can withstand a severe shock.

"At intervals of about 100 miles along our coast stations would be maintained for 10 or 15 motor boats. How They Would Work

"Imagine, now, an attempt to invade the United States. Two hundred miles at sea our fleet is engaging the enemy's battleships in an effort to stop him from reaching our shores. The outcome of the battle is at least

doubtful. Meanwhile his transports steam on. A motor scout sees them. At once the wireless telegraphic key of a radio operator flashes to the nearest boat station the number of the transports and their bearing. The news is wired from station to station.

A veritable swarm of motor torpedo boats sets out. Their commander employs regulation torpedo-boat tactics; a dozen boats are sent against a single vessel; one at least will strike a telling blow. The boats lie low; they are difficult to hit. The enemy's transports, on the other hand, are large and very distinct. Moreover, the range is a mile and a half. The pistols in the warheads are set. A half dozen torpedoes are launched at once against the broadside of the transport.

There is the thunder of an explosion; a troopship dives head foremost into the waves; three regiments perish."

### SHOW FOR ARMY RELIEF WILL BE CROWNING EVENT

Names of Star Performers On  
List Look Good to Folk  
Out Schofield Way

On Thursday, November 23, in the Cavalry-Artillery hall at Schofield, the big Army Relief show will open. From the present appearance of things it will be far ahead of anything ever attempted in an army house, for there is a long array of exceptional talent, so long in fact that the management will have to run things without a moment's pause if the audience is to get home before reveille.

To the people of Schofield Barracks the long list of men who are taking some part in the evening will mean much, for it is distinctly representative both of the various regiments and of varied forms of entertainment.

The name of Bobbie Moore interests one crowd, as do the names of other known exponents of the fistic art, whilst the names of Shepard and Minor, and of Robert Jackson, will mean to admirers an assurance of as fine dancing as has been seen on this island.

Looking through the list of names there appear a number of well known men who have already proved their talent and earned big reputations. The special orchestra is shaping out and its director has a distinct task before him in making his selections from the mass of material offered him. He is hampered by one serious matter, the seating and lighting accommodation for his men, and consequently will use something over 20 men of all that are available. The efforts to make this affair a tremendous success have been warmly seconded here in town and we hope that it may be possible to secure a repeat performance in the Opera House or one of the theaters.

The white ponar has been used as a natural lightning rod.

### Pyramidal, Not Pup Tents, Will Be At Red Hill

National guardsmen who attend the big encampment at Red Hill beginning November 19, one week from tomorrow, will have the luxury of pyramidal tents instead of the old fashioned "pup" ones.

This will be one of the biggest changes in encampment life since two years ago. It will be Red Hill still, but under such different circumstances that the place will not seem the same.

Two years ago three-fourths of the tents blew down one night when a heavy squall came down and life was more or less miserable for guardsmen as a result. This time the tents will be of modern make and will hold eight men each. This will mean practically 100 tents for men, besides the individual wall tents for officers.

Another blessing for the rookies will be presence of mosquito netting to protect them from the little buzzers that frequent Red Hill in numbers. Garrison instead of field rations will also be served, much to the joy of all. Trucks will take out equipment early Sunday morning.

Fresh water for bathing will be supplied by two irrigation ditches which run across government land and which are looked upon to refresh the weary guardsmen after the day of field maneuvers.

### NAVY LAD PLAYS OLD HIDE-AND-SEEK GAME

Robert L. Young, carpenter's mate, third class, is playing hide and seek with the navy at Mare Island, says the Examiner. When the destroyer fleet was down in Mexico, Young decided that he preferred life in a tropical country to that on a warship, and "jumped ship."

When the fleet returned to San Francisco Young was found waiting there. He was readmitted to the service, the ships came to San Francisco and Young disappeared again. Later he reported at the Yerba Buena recruiting station.

This time officialdom was irate. Young was ordered to appear before a general court. The court was prepared at Mare Island, the officers of the board selected, and a telephone call sent to the lower island to have the deserter sent there. Again Young was lost. He is believed to be in San Francisco.

### WORKINGS OF GRENADE TEAMS PUT ON SYSTEM

Orders issued at headquarters of the Hawaiian Department give details for the systematic throwing of hand grenades, the widespread use of which in the world war has caused much interest everywhere.

The system prescribes relay teams of grenadiers and carriers who work alternately, a grenadier and carrier in each team. As soon as one team has thrown its load of grenades it falls back for the other team to come up. The function of the grenade parties is to get at trenches that cannot be reached by rifle fire.

BLUES FOR HAWAII.

I'm glad to hear the cheering news, The news I've heard today, The soldier boys will wear the blue, And lay their olive drab away.

This is news I've longed to hear, It cheered their brave hearts true, This is a heavenly blessing, To wear the suits of blue.

Though it's just for dress parades, And when on the streets in town, I know they'll never wear the blue, Where they've often worn the brown.

They'll dress up neat in suits of blue, And wear the collars white, And respect much more the starry flag, When wearing the buttons bright.

When marching in the grand parades, All marching side by side, Each one dressed in brilliant blue, Each heart there filled with pride.

Marching in step with the music, Each heart then beating true, Their step will be more firmer, When wearing the suits of blue.

Hurrah for the flag, Old Glory! That leads the grand reviews, Hurrah for the flag, Old Glory! That leads the boys in blue.

—M. B.

Allan R. Hawley, president of the Aero Club of America, has written a letter to President Wilson thanking him for taking the first step to organize the council of national defense.

A LITTLE GIRL

visited a hospital. "But, Mama, how did you get sick? What made all those people sick?" The child was searching for the cause. The Chiropactor removes the cause; the symptoms—effects—disappear. Try it for yourself.

F. C. MIGHTON, D. C.  
Former Director of Clinic,  
Pacific Chiropactic College,  
204 Boston Bldg., Over Mar's

W. C. WEIRICK, D. C.  
Graduate Palmer School of Chiro-  
practic (The Parent School).  
421 Beretania St.

### GUARD ISSUES GENERAL RULES ON DISCHARGES

Soldier Can Be Transferred  
to State Organization  
When Leaving Here

Under the title of general orders, regulations regarding applications for discharge from the National Guard of Hawaii have been issued at headquarters of that organization. The rules are based on instructions just received from the militia bureau of the War Department, and will be of interest to guardsmen.

Enlisted men who have taken the new oath prescribed by congress June 3, 1916, may be discharged prior to the expiration of period of enlistment in the following cases: By order of the president or secretary of war; by sentence of a general court-martial; by direction of the governor on account of disability, of sentence of a civil court whether suspended or not, of change in address, and for the purpose of enlisting in the army, navy or marine corps; also in compliance with an order of one of the United States courts, or a justice or a judge thereof, on a writ of habeas corpus.

A soldier who changes his residence within the territory will not be discharged but will be transferred to another organization of the National Guard of the Territory, provided, that where there is no organization of the National Guard located at his new residence the soldier will be furnished to the National Guard reserve, by order of the governor.

When a soldier is to be discharged for physical disability, certificates of disability will be prepared by the soldier's company commander and sent by him to the examining surgeon of the organization to which the soldier belongs. They will be completed by the surgeon and transmitted to the regimental commander, who will forward them to the adjutant general. If, approved by the governor, the discharge will be ordered.

Should an enlisted man make a permanent change of residence to continental United States, and desire to complete his term of enlistment in the state of his new residence, his request will be forwarded to the chief of the militia bureau, through military channels.

### CALIFORNIA TO BE GREATEST OF NAVAL VESSELS

Superdreadnought Will Be Oil  
Fired and Electrically  
Propelled

The "superdreadnought California," as she will be known after her launching and christening, is now merely No. 44 on the navy list. When completed, she will be the most powerful fighting ship in the United States navy. Her dimensions are: Length over all, 624 feet. Breadth, 95 feet. Depth, 47 feet 2 inches. Mean draft, 30 feet 3 inches. Displacement at mean draft, 32,300 tons.

Fuel oil capacity, normal, 1900 tons. Speed, 21 knots (twelve hours). Her armament is to be: Twelve 14-inch, 50 caliber breech-loading rifles. Twenty-two 5-inch rapid-fire guns. Four 6-pounder guns for saluting. Two 1-pounder guns for boats. Four 3-inch anti-aircraft guns. One 3-inch landing gun. Two 30 caliber machine guns. Four submerged torpedo tubes. The guns of the main 14-inch battery are to be mounted in three in four heavily armored turrets on the center line of the ship.

The California is to be oil-fired and electric-driven. Steam turbines will generate the electricity to turn the driving motors on the propeller shafts. Every possible operation on board the ship will be done by electricity.

According to the naval designers, the California will be so well protected against torpedo attack that she will be able to make port even though struck by several torpedoes. This security is said to be obtained by a new system of bulkhead construction.